



Mars Rovers: Past, Present, and Future

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AIAA 7/19/01 Dinner Meeting

300 m
328 yd

Overview



- Introduction
- Rover past: Sojourner, 1997
- Rovers present: 2003 Mars Exploration Rovers
- New rover technologies at times
- Rovers future: 2007 mission and beyond

Introduction



Why is Mars interesting?

- Most Earth-like planet
- May once have had/still have liquid water and thus life
- May be possible to colonize

NASA's Mars Exploration Strategy:

Follow the water

Water is key because almost everywhere we find water on Earth, we find life.

Challenges



- Communications time delay
- Narrow communications bandwidth
- Extreme temperatures
- Rough, rocky terrain
- No global positioning system
- Dust

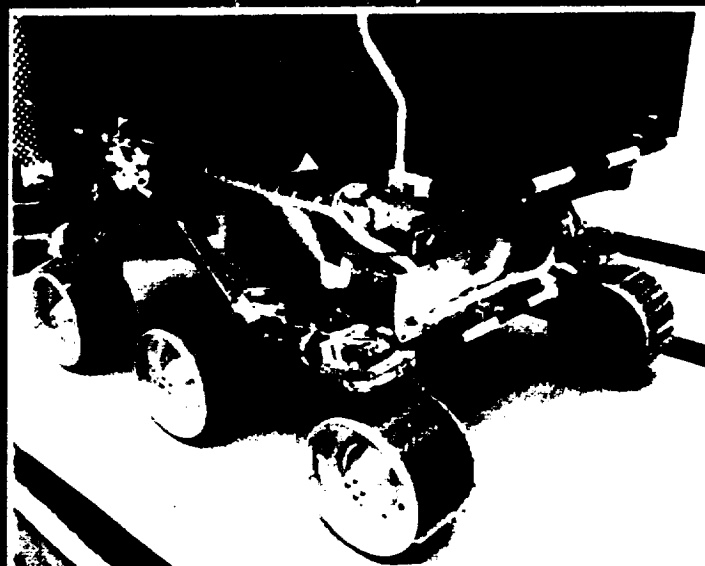
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Sojourner Rover Specs

- 13cm (~5in) wheel diameter
- Rocker-bogie chassis
- Top speed: .6m/min
- .22 m² solar panel providing peak of 16W
- With batteries, peak available power of 30W
- Normal driving power requirement is 10W
- 80C85 CPU, at 100Kips
- 176K of PROM and 576K of RAM



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Sojourner Instruments



- Navigational:
 - front viewing stereo pair of camera
 - laser striping system
 - gyro
 - corrections made using lander imager

- Scientific:
 - Alpha Proton X-Ray spectrometer (APXS)



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Sojourner Movies



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Pathfinder Mission Highlights

- Launched on December 4, 1996
- 7-month cruise to Mars with trajectory-correction maneuvers
- Landed at 9:57 a.m. PDT on July 4, 1997
 - Bounced at least 15 times up to 12 m high
- Sojourner driven down the ramp on sol 2
- Primary mission: 8 sols
- Total mission: 83 sols

More Highlights



- Sojourner traversed 100m around the lander
- Pathfinder returned over 16,000 lander images and 550 rover images
- Sojourner performed 16 chemical analyses of rocks and soil



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Mars Sojourner Traverse



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2003 Mars Exploration Rover (MER)



- Size:

- 1.2 m tall
- 150 kg

- Mobility

- Top speed: 5 cm/s (1 mph)
- Capable of 100 m/day
- Expected to traverse ~1 km
- Dead lander

Communication via orbiter
and direct-to-earth (DTE)

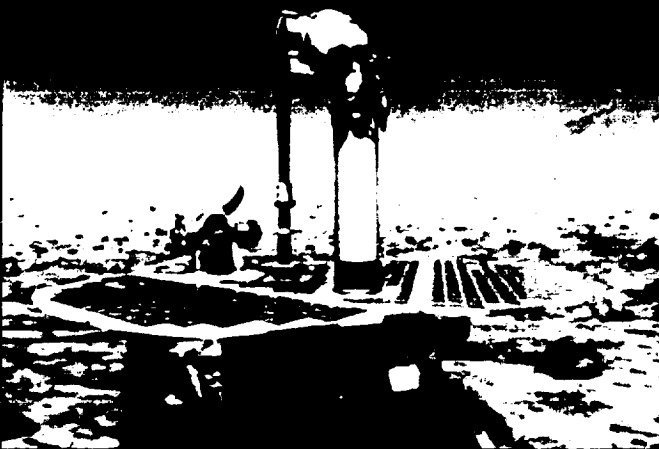
Lifetime

- Primary mission: 90 sols

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Mast-mounted Instruments

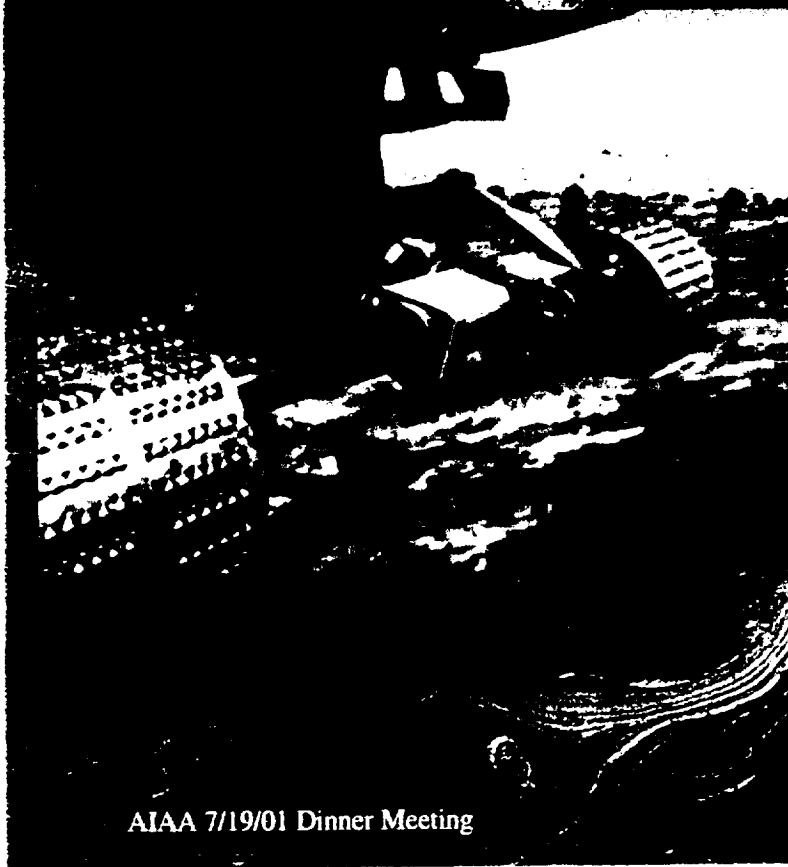


- **Pancam**
 - Provide high spatial resolution on the morphology of the landing site
- **Mini-Thermal Emission Spectrometer (Mini-TES)**
 - Obtain mineralogical information for rocks and soils surrounding the rover
 - Capable of detecting silicates, carbonates, sulfates, phosphates, oxides, and hydroxides

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Arm-mounted Instruments



- Rock Abrasion Tool (RAT)
 - Remove surface dust and weathering
- Microscopic Imager
- APXS
- Mossbauer Spectrometer
 - Determine the properties of iron bearing materials

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Navigation Instruments



- Mast-mounted NavCam
- Front and Rear HazCam
- SunCam
 - Sun sensor used to determine global bearing
(no compasses on Mars!)
- Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)

MEX M0103

NASA

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Athena" Rover (2003) Prototypes



- Size: (13/7 Sojourner)
 - 1.6 meters high (K9 canyons)
- Instruments
 - Athena package analogues
- Used for field testing and development at JPL (FIDO, Rocky8), Ames (K9)

K9 Rover



- Prototype of Mars rover
- Low power electronics
- Subsystems can be powered on/off
- CPU: 166 MHz mobile Pentium MMX

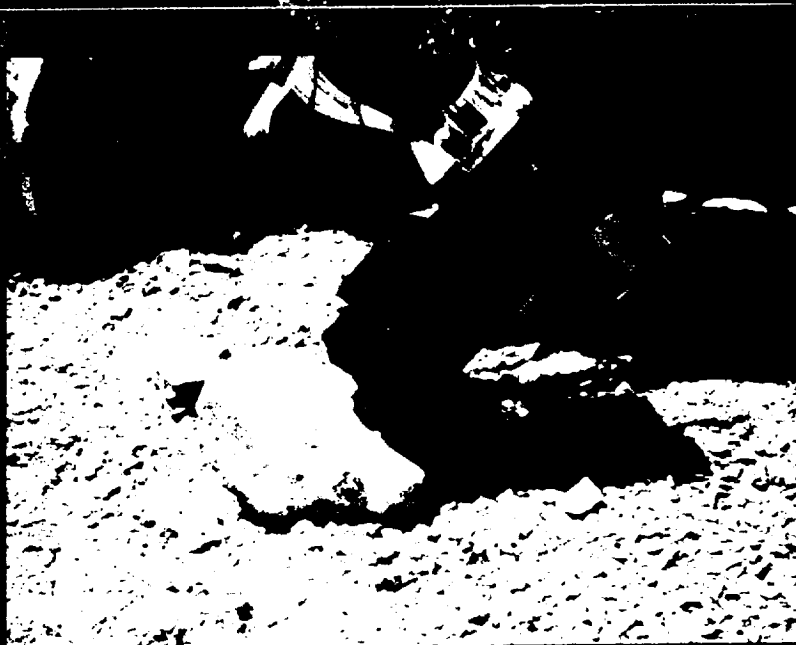
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K9 Instruments



- High-resolution color cameras
- Near-Infrared Spectrometer
- Raman Spectrometer
- Camera Hand lens Microscope (CHAMP)



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On-board Science Understanding



- Enables the robot to make decisions based on scientific criteria
- Science understanding modules:
 - Rock detection
 - Layer detection
 - Carbonate detector

Conditional Plan Execution



- CRL – Contingent Rover Language
- CX – Conditional Executive
- Flexible, condition-based execution
 - temporal conditions (absolute, relative)
 - resource conditions
 - state-based conditions
 - conditions on any node (high- or low-level)
- Hierarchical structure
 - *task*: executable action
 - *block*: sequence of nodes
 - *branch*: choice point

Visual Servoing



- Visually tracks a target and drives to it
- Does not require and position information, only needs to know camera parameters and pan and tilt angles

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Viz - visualization tool



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Visualization (cont.)

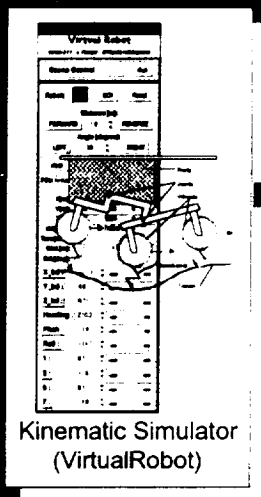


- Stereo pipeline uses rover stereo images to create terrain models
- Viz gives scientists a better understanding of context and scale
- Provides measuring tools and markers
- Valuable tool for science planning using simulator, VirtualRobot
- Can run command sequences through the simulator to verify correctness

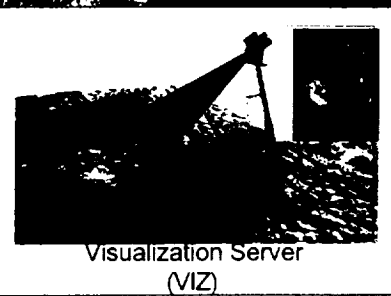
Ground Operations - VIPER



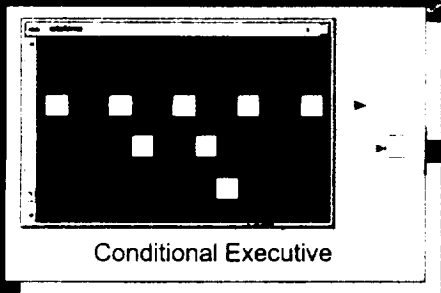
CRL Plan



Kinematic Simulator
(VirtualRobot)



Visualization Server
(VIZ)



Conditional Executive

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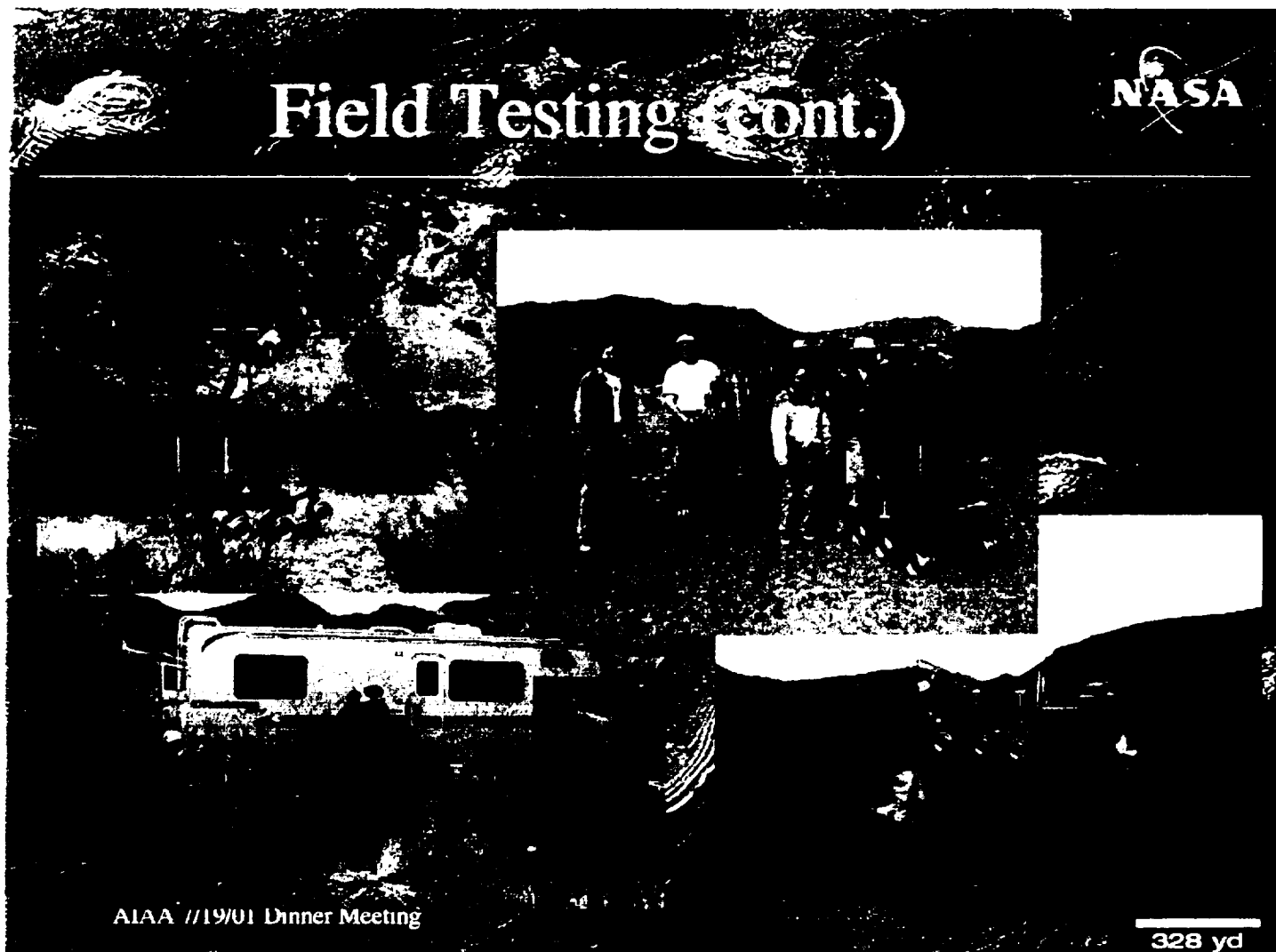
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Field Testing



- Blind field experiments:
 - Deploy a rover in a Mars analogue field site
 - Science team in mission control not told location
 - Given only data returned by the rover team must characterize the site
- Test and demonstrate autonomy technologies and operation scenarios
- Train science team members

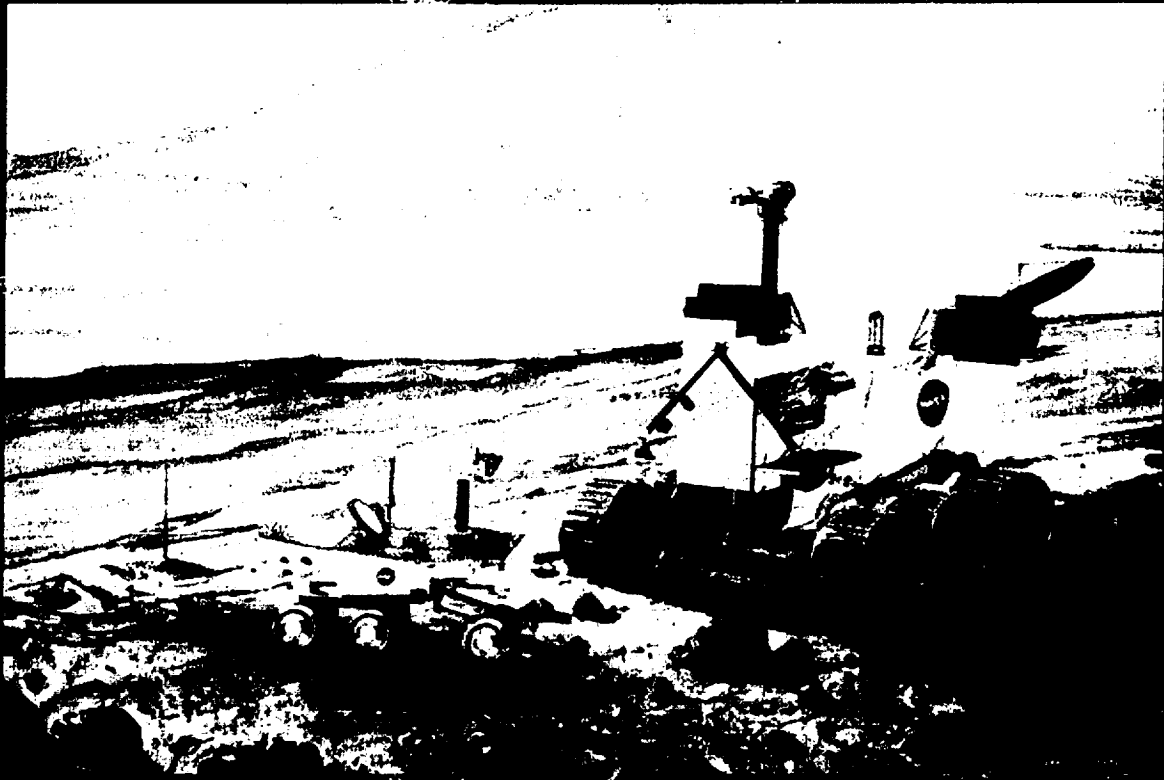
Field Testing (cont.)



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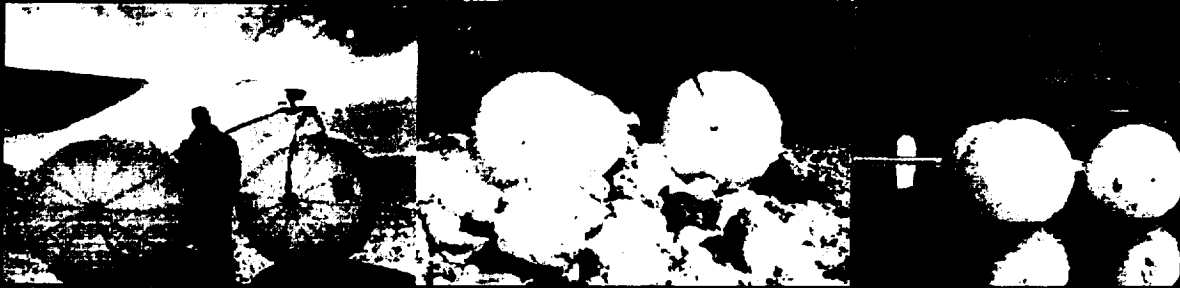
Mars 2001



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Inflatable Rover



- Light-weight, small package for launch, wheels expand on landing
- Large wheels allow the rover to go right over large obstacles and the travel at higher speeds, $\sim 1 \text{ m/s}$ (2.2 mph)

Scorpion Robot



- Biologically-inspired robotics
- Excellent mobility in rocky terrain
- Small, light-weight
- Could be carried by a larger robot

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Human Exploration



- Robots will act as aides for humans exploring other planets
- Rover roles for exploration with humans:
 - Scouts
 - Pack mules
 - Rescuers

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